

Excavation and recording of the standing building at:
13 Haydon Street, London EC3.

Site code HAY.86.

ARCHIVE REPORT

by

Kevin Wooldridge.

Department of Greater London Archaeology [North London],
Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2.

{Summary

Refurbishment to the standing building at 13 Haydon Street, London EC3, necessitated the removal of up to 3.00 metres of archaeologically stratified deposits within the building. The excavation and recording of these deposits, by the Department of Greater London Archaeology of the Museum of London, identified three separate phases of activity on the site. These were:

Phase 1.

An area measuring 52.50 sq metres, of a Roman cemetery was uncovered, cutting the natural brickearth and gravel deposits below the standing building. The cemetery contained 13 complete or partially complete inhumations and three possibly robbed out graves. Two north-south aligned features may be the remains of robbed out Roman wall foundation trenches or perhaps ditches for land drainage. The cemetery would have been located in the area to the east of the Roman city wall.

Phase II.

The Roman cemetery was horizontally truncated at sometime before the foundation of the thirteenth century Franciscan Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Francis, perhaps for quarrying of the natural brickearth, sand and gravel. The subsequent backfilling and levelling of the site, prior to the foundation of the Abbey, contained twelfth and thirteenth century pottery.

Phase III.

Substantial foundations and upstanding walls, to a height of 7.5 metres [24 feet], of chalk, ragstone and brick survived of the Abbey buildings, incorporated into a 19th century warehouse. Although severely truncated by later intrusions, levels were excavated within the warehouse which appear to correspond to floor surfaces within the Abbey. These surfaces were indicated both by fragments of in situ tile floors and mortar dumps. The remains of a large stone lined drain, stone and mortar bases

and a section of lead water pipe suggest that at one time during its history the building may have been used as a laundry. A flight of greensand stairs and the remains of three blocked doorways were uncovered during the excavation. After negotiation with the development architects, at least part of the architectural features were retained within the refurbished building.

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{Introduction}

Between May 1986 and April 1987, the Department of Greater London

Archaeology [North London], of the Museum of London carried out excavation and recording work within a disused warehouse at

Haydon Street, London EC3. [Ordnance Survey Reference: TQ 3369 8099.], ahead of a major refurbishment to the standing structure

which threatened to destroy archaeological and historical evidence surviving within the building.

The site lies on the gravel terrace north of the River Thames, 140 metres east of the medieval City wall and 500 metres due north of the Tower of London. Haydon Street forms a link between

the north-south aligned thoroughfares, Minories to the west and Mansell Street to the east.

Geology

Haydon Street lies on the southern downslope of the terraced sands and gravels, to the north of the river Thames. The gravels,

interspersed with lenses of fine grained sands, vary in depth.

Borehole surveys have shown the gravels in this area to lay over

a considerable thickness of London Clay. The gravels are sealed in places by a yellow sandy brickearth, of a clay consistency.

The original depth and extent of the brickearth deposits are difficult to ascertain due to their extensive quarrying and erosion over at least the last 2000 years. There is little evidence surviving of prehistoric occupation in the Minories area. The majority of the Roman graves, uncovered in the eastern

sub-urban cemetery appear to be cut through or backfilled with a

combination of brickearth, gravel and fine grey silts. The level

of the modern street, Minories drops from approx 16.50 metres OD{

at St Botolphs Church, Aldgate to approx 14.00 metres at the

junction of Minories and Goodman Street, a distance of approx 400

metres, probably reflecting the original downslope from the terrace to the river.

Historical Background.

The earliest activity recorded in the area of Haydon Street

post-dates the Roman establishment of Londinium in the first

century AD. The area outside that of the immediate settlement,

especially that adjoining the roads to the north and east, was

used as a cemetery. The scale and complexity of the sub-urban

Roman cemetery is only just now being realised following

archaeological excavations by the Museum of London. Burials had

been uncovered in the eighteenth century in the area of Goodmans

Fields and at the south end of Leman Street in 1931. A stone

sarcophagus, now in the British Museum, was found in Haydons Yard

in the nineteenth century but recieved the area of its discovery

recieved only perfunctory recording at the time. The Department

of Greater London Archaeology of the Museum of London carried out

excavations in 1984 in St Clare Street [Site code: SCS 84. OS

Grid Reference: 3370 8105], where four Roman burials were

uncovered, adjacent to a compacted gravel surface, possibly the

remains of an east-west aligned road. A site at West Tenter Street in 1985, [OS Ref TQ 3386 8098], produced over a hundred Roman burials and suggested that the cemetery might be more extensive than previously imagined and that the use of the cemetery stretched throughout the Roman period of London's history.

The period immediately following the Roman withdrawal from Britain is shrouded in some mystery although place name evidence

would suggest that at least part of the area to the east of the Roman city wall was occupied, i.e. Stepney, Wapping. It is possible that the land to the direct east of the city was in agricultural use. Various forms of quarrying are recorded in the

area to the east of the city wall, perhaps associated with the

Norman renewal of the city defences around the area of the White

Tower. Directly before the establishment of the Franciscan Abbey

in 1293/4 the area to the east of the City wall appeared to be divided into small tenancies or allotments, possibly agricultural

or light industrial.

The establishment of the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St

Francis by the Minors or the second Order of St Francis, is shrouded in some mystery. The first record of Franciscan nuns in

England occurs at Northampton in 1252, when it is recorded that on the orders of the Henry III the nuns were provided with cloth

for their garments. The nuns may have encountered a certain

antagonism from the established monastic orders. It is not known

whether the Northampton nuns were an itinerant order or whether they had a building within the town. No record of the Northampton

nuns appears after 1272, but it may be that they formed part of the stimulus for the establishment of a senior Franciscan house

in England towards the end of the century. In 1291, Pope Nicholas

IV granted two churches to provide the income for a house of Minoreesses in London. As it is fairly certain that no such establishment was in existence at the time it may be that some of

the Northampton nuns were in or around London.

The Order of Minoreesses was established by the Blessed Isabel at

Longchamp in France in 1256. As a reaction to the austerity of the original Clarean rule, the French nuns allowed for the holding of property, although in trust, and personal wealth. The

foundation stone for the Longchamp Abbey was laid by Isabel's {brother Louis IX of France, later canonised as St Louis. Edward I

commissioned the building of a chapel to the honour of St Louis at the London Greyfriars in 1301.

The Franciscan house of Longchamp remained in close contact with

the London house. The recorded founders of the London House were

Edmund, Duke of Lancaster and his wife Blanche, the Dowager Queen

of Navarre. Edmund was the brother of Edward I of England and a

cousin of the French king. Blanche was the niece to the French King Louis, and perhaps more importantly, had almost certainly spent some of her childhood in the Longchamp house, under the care of her aunt the Blessed Isabel. The first abbess of the London house, Margaret is almost certainly the same Margaret recorded as the Abbess of Longchamp in the 1280's.

The first recorded mention of the Minories establishment is in the calendar rolls of November 1294, where Edward I granted the Abbey certain exemptions from taxes and judicial power. These, and further papal indulgences, form the majority of the documentary evidence for the history of the Abbey up to its dissolution in 1539. A chronology of dates and events is attached

as an appendix to the historical background.

From the foundation of the Abbey, the House of the Sorores Minories appears to have carried especial influence with the Crown and some of the major baronial families in the land. This may be because of its close vicinity to the medieval City or perhaps because of the type of rule imposed on the Order.

The Abbey provided a suitable retreat for unmarried and widowed women of high status, as well as acting as a convenient "City address" for lay sponsors of the Abbey.

An accurate plan of the layout of the Abbey does not survive.

Martha Karlin of the Social and Economic Survey of Medieval

London has produced a plan [overleaf], based upon various written descriptions of the Abbey and the known title deeds.

Archaeological excavations in the 1950's recorded the walls of Holy Trinity church as probably belonging to a north chapel of

the former Abbey church. During building work in 1966 the tomb of

Anne Mowbray, child bride to Richard the younger of the two princes in the Tower, was uncovered. The excavations by the Museum of London in 1984 exposed part of the octagonal eastern end to the Abbey church, a design similar to that of the Franciscan church at Winchelsea, Sussex. Other than the fragments

mentioned, no substantial part of the Abbey buildings has ever been archaeologically recorded.

{Chronology of events connected with the Minories Abbey 1252-1539

1252: Alleged date of establishment of Franciscan nunnery in Northampton. Not mentioned after 1272.

1256: The Blessed Isabel founds the first house of Minoresses at Longchamp, Paris. Foundation stone laid by her brother St Louis.
[Louis IX of France].

1291: Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV appropriated two churches to provide income for a London house.

Eliabeth de Burgh, benefactor and founder to Clare College Cambridge, born Acre.

1294: Presumed foundation date of London house by Edmund of Lancaster and his wife Blanche of Navarre. Nuns arrive from Longchamp during the summer of 1294.

Edward I exempted Abbey from summonses before the justices in eyre for common pleas and pleas of the forest.

12th November. Margaret recorded as Abbess

1295: Papal exemption from tithe and tallage.

Grant from Pope that during general interdict the nuns might celebrate divine offices within closed doors and exempted the Abbey from episcopal and archepiscopal jurisdiction, payment for chrism, sacraments and consecration of their church and altars and excommunication by bishops and rectors.

1296: Death of Edmund of Lancaster.

1297-8: Blanche of Navarre has a house built in the precinct.

1299: Abbess Alice de Sherstede

1301-1303: Abbess Juliana.

1302: Blanche of Navarre dies Vinciennes in May. Blanche's properties within the precinct granted to the Abbey in July 1302 by her son Thomas Duke of Lancaster.

1303-1313: Abbess Alice de Sherstede

1303: The prior and convent of Holy Trinity Aldgate, as Rector of St Botolph Aldgate quitclaimed to the abbess and convent all the priory's parochial rights within the precinct.

1316: Royal exemption from tallage.

1317-19: Abbess Margaret Fraunceys

1322: Abbess Alice de Lacy

1335: Exemption from clerical and lay tenths and all clerical charges and impositions.

{1341: Abbess Joan de Stokes

1347/53: Exemptions from all tenths, fifteenths, tallages, aids and subsidies.

1348/9: First pestilence. Office of Friar left empty for at least three years.

1349-51: Abbess Katharine de Ingham, widow of John Ingham.

1355: ditto

1363: ditto

1366: ditto

1371: ditto

1352: Mansion built within the precinct by Eliabeth de Burgh.

1372: The mayor aldermen and commomers of London granted the nuns an easement of a subterranean gutter to carry water from the Abbey to the City ditch.

1379: Abbess Eleanor, dau of Ralph, 4th baron Neville of Raby,

1383: widow of Geoffrey (d. 1362), son of Henry, 1st baron

1386: Scrope of Masham.

1391: Abbess Mary

1397: Abbess Isabella de Lisle, dau of 2nd Lord Lisle of Kingston Lisle

1400: Abbess Margaret Holmystede

1401: Bollingbroke exempted the nuns from all lay jurisdiction within their precinct, except in cases of treason and felony touching the Crown.

1413: Abbess Isabella, dau of Thomas of woodstock, Duke of

1421: Gloucester and Eleanor de Bohun.

1424:

1433: Abbess Margaret Monyngton
1441:

1444-46: Abbess Christine Seint Nicolas
1455:

1457: Abbess Katharine Willughby

1469: Abbess Eliabeth Horwoode, dau of Thomas and Beatrix
Horwoode.

1479-81: Abbess Joan Barton

1481: Death of Anne Mowbray aged 8.

1487-8: Earliest surviving administrative records.

1494: Abbess Alice FitLewes
1501:

1507: Abbess Eliabeth Boulman
{
1515: Outbreak of pestilence kills 27 nuns.

1518: Major fire causes Ø500 damages.

1524: Abbess Dorothy Cumberford
1526:
1529:
1536:
1537: 8th March

1535: Valor Ecclesiasticus gives gross income of Abbey as Ø342-
05-10 1/2d. Approx Ø177 came from rents in the London parishes
of
St Mary Bow, All Hallows Thames Street, St Michael Crooked
Lane,
St Magnus, St Martin Vintry, St Nicholas Shambles, St Andrew
Undershaft, St Botolph Aldgate and St Mary Matfelon. Approx Ø
25
came from rents within the Abbey precinct . Ø141-10-0 came from
property in the following counties: Isle of Wight, Berkshire,
Hertfordshire, Kent, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, Norfolk and
Bucks.

1537-39: 11th July. Abbess Eliabeth Savage.

1538: 23rd November. The Abbey was surrendered to the king
Henry
VIII.

1539: 31st March. Abbey closed and nuns evicted. 25 nuns
granted

pensions by the Crown.

1556: 12 nuns still receiving pensions.

{The Post Dissolution History of the Minories.}

The Minories Abbey was dissolved by Henry VIII on the 31st March

1539. Almost immediately afterwards the majority of the properties within the precinct were granted to John Clerk, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in exchange for Bath House in the Strand. The precinct remained the property of the See of Bath and

Wells until 1548, when the diocese returned the Abbey to the Crown, in return for other properties and emoluments. In 1553 the

"Myniry House ", was in the possession of Henry Grey, Duke of

Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey. As a result of the plot surrounding the accession of Jane Grey to the Throne and the Duke

of Suffolks involvement in the subsequent revolt, led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, the properties were confiscated to the throne. Although smaller properties within the Abbey precinct were sold at various times, the majority of the precinct buildings appear to have remained under single ownership, such that in 1562, the Crown could virtually purchase the whole of the site back for the

relocation of the Ordnance Office from its previous home in the Tower. The Ordnance Office remained in occupation of the site until 1666, save for a break during the Commonwealth when the buildings were used as a workhouse by the Corporation of the Poor

of London. A survey and sketch plan of the site were made in 1666, by Jonas Moore on behalf of the Crown. Moores survey showed

that although some obviously modern buildings existed within the

boundary of the former precinct, a number of the Abbey buildings

probably survived, altered to new uses.

In 1674 the site of the Ordnance office was sold to Sir Thomas Crichley, who in turn sold it to William Prichard. Prichard is recorded as still living in the former Abbey precinct as late as

1704.

{
It would appear that following the sale by the Ordnance Office, the majority of the Abbey precinct became occupied by private

dwellings. In 1708, Hatton, in his "New View of London", states that the Parish of Holy Trinity, [in effect the whole of the Abbey precinct], contained 120 houses. The influx of population into the parish may have had something to do with the legal privileges and immunities which still applied to the parish, even though dating from the time of the Minors.

In 1775 it appears that several of the original gateways into the

former Abbey precinct were still standing, notably at the end of

Church Street, [the modern St Clare Street], and Haydon Street.

However the end of any surviving Abbey buildings was at hand. IN

1770 a large part of the parish was bought by the East India Company for the erection of warehousing and in 1797 a great fire

destroyed much of the parish buildings to the north of the former

Abbey church.

In 1838 the East India Company sold their warehouses to the St Katherine's Dock Co. who in turn passed a large tract of the former precinct onto the London and Blackwall Railway Company, for the erection of their Haydon Street Goods Depot. The goods depot occupied the site until after 1945, when it reverted to a

loopy park and eventually the Guinness Trust Housing Estate in 1982.

The earliest mention of the address 13 Haydon Street, is in the Post Office Commercial Directory of 1894 when the building is occupied by the Van Weede Cork Co. It is possible that the warehouse was in occupation before that date but with access

from

Church Street rather than from Haydon Street. The building appears to have been occupied by a variety of firms up until 1949

when Gibb James and Co, Engineering suppliers aquired the {building and remained in occupation almost up until the current

refurbishment.

The majority of the background history of the site comes from the

research of Martha Karlin for the Social and Economic Survey of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Minorities. [Unpublished as of March 1988, but in the pipeline I understand]. Martha Karlins' work contains an extensive reference catalogue. Other source material

can be obtained from:

E.M Tomlinson A History of the Minorities 1907 London

A.F.C Bourdillon The Order Of Minoresses in England 1926
Manchester.

A.R Martin Franciscan Architecture in England 1937

{Chronology of events affecting Minorities Abbey site after 1539.

1539: March 31. Abbey surrendered to the King and was dissolved

April 23. Roger Higham applies for and receives confirmation of his lifetime appointment as receiver general to the Minorities Abbey.

April 28: Confirmation of the Abbey as the property of the King, by Act of Parliament.

April 28: Site granted to John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells and his successors for use as a town house. In return the Bishop gave the Crown Bath House in the Strand.

1548: May 20: Diocese of Wells returns Minorities to the property of the Crown [Ed. VI] in exchange for other properties and emoluments

1552: Site sold to Henry Grey, later Earl of Suffolk. Grey parcelled the land into four lots and granted [sold?], the properties to members of his family and his political allies. Following the death of Edward VI, Grey placed his daughter Jane on the throne for the proverbial nine days. Following his daughter's arrest Grey joined with Thomas Wyatt in open revolt. Upon his, and his colleagues capture, the Minorities was confiscated by the Crown. Although it would appear that the Grey Family retained some kind of right to the Site, it was probably in trust from the Crown

1561: Thomas Paynell received gift of part of the precinct by

Queen Eliabeth.

1562: Ordnance Office moves from the Tower into buildings forming the major part of the former Abbey precinct

1642: Ordnance Office premises seized by Parliament.

1653: Parliament grants former Crown properties in the Abbey precinct to the Corporation of the Poor of London for use as a workhouse.

1660: Site reclaimed by Crown. 136 orphans removed from the Minories to Christs Hospital. Crown returns the premises of the Ordnance Office to the buildings.

1666: Survey of site on behalf of Crown.

1674: January. Site sold to Thomas Chichely
March. Site sold to William Prichard

1704: William Prichard dies at the Minories.

{1708: Hatton in "New View of London", states that the parish of Holy Trinity, [in effect the former Abbey precinct] contains 120 houses.

1734: Robert Seymour Gunsmiths reported as residing in the Minories.

1756: Maitlands' "London" states there are 129 properties in the parish of Holy Trinity.

1770: East India Company buys a large plot of land within the parish to erect warehousing.

1775: Gateway to Church Street[St Clare Street], pulled down.

1797: Fire destroys much of the Parish north of the former Abbey church

1799: Gate into Sheppy Yard still standing.

1801: East India Company enlarge their warehouses

1838: East India Company sell their warehouses to the St Katherine Dock Co.

1851: London and Blackwall Railway Co buy a large part of the former Haydon Square to erect a Goods station.

1854: Goods station passes to the London North West Railway Co.

1894: First mention of address 13 Haydon Street in the GPO Commercial directory. Premises occupied by Van Weede and Co, Cork Manufacturers until 1910.

1910: 13 Haydon Street occupied by Pronk and Co, Anoline Dyers until 1919.

1929: 13 Haydon Street occupied by Bucknall Henry and Co, Cork Manufacturers.

1939-1940: 13 Haydon Street occupied by Davis Harper and Co, Cork Manufacturers.

1949: 13 Haydon Street occupied by Gibb James and Co, Suppliers of Engineering Requisites.

{**The site**

Organisation of the excavation.

The excavation of the stratigraphic deposits and recording of the

fabric of the standing building at 13 Haydon Street, was divided

into five separate areas due to the constraints of fitting the archaeological work around the work programme of the site contractors, Fatcher-Runciman and Friends. The programme of

archaeological work covered the following times;

Area 1: May-July 1986.

Area 2: September-November 1986.

Area 3: December 1986-January 1987.

Area 4: April 1987.

Area 5: This area was available for virtually the whole of the excavation, May 1986-April 1987.

Between periods of excavation and recording, watching briefs were

undertaken, where the work of the contractors was contiguous to areas of archaeological interest.

The number of archaeological staff on the site varied, dependant

upon the size of the area being excavated and the complexity of the stratified deposits. The initial work in Area 1 was carried out by two archaeologists but during the latter stages of the site the number of archaeologists rose to a maximum at any one time of six. The contractors generously provided additional labouring assistance.

The walls

The excavation of a basement within the warehouse at 13 Haydon Street removed all of the accumulated deposits within the building to a depth of 11.20 metres OD. In the process of excavation the foundations of the majority of the warehouse walls

were exposed, enabling detailed recording to be carried out. The majority of the masonry and brickwork of the upstanding walls

was covered by a cement and plaster render, in places up to

five

centimetres thick. This was removed wherever possible to examine

and record the fabric of the walls. Elevations of most of the walls of the lower two floors of the warehouse were drawn at a scale of 1:10

The survey of the standing building at 13 Haydon Street showed the walls of the upper four floors of the warehouse to date from

sometime after the beginning of the nineteenth century and these

were not recorded. The southern end of the building was basemented and appeared to date from the same period of construction as the uppermost four floors of the building.

Although the height of the basement walls was noted on the north-

south aligned elevations, the brickwork of the walls was not drawn in detail. Reductions of the longer elevations are included

between the text sections where appropriate, as is a location plan of the warehouse and the major walls. Each phase of wall construction was allocated a specific context number. For ease of

description, composite context numbers were given to the major walls of the standing building.

Horizontal deposits.

Area 1.

In Area 1, measuring approximately 65 square metres, the majority of stratified deposits were removed by the contractors

before an archaeological presence was established on the site.

Where these deposits had survived, they were recorded in plan and

excavated by hand, a process continued on all the future areas

made available for investigation. Fortunately as the development

{involved a refurbishment of the standing building, the

foundations and walls of the warehouse were preserved virtually

intact. The walls, were drawn at a scale of 1:10, stone for

stone, including all subsequent repairs and alterations. Due to

the height of the surviving medieval walls, in places up to 7m

[23 feet], it was not always possible to draw in detail the upper

brickwork, but the limits of the elevation were always drawn in

outline where detailed recording was not possible.

The ground floor of the standing building was surveyed, and an

overall plan of the interior of the warehouse drawn at a scale of

1:20. Subsequent planning of the excavated features was carried

out on a single context to each plan basis except where it was

felt that a negative or arbitrary interface was involved, [i.e

the horizontal truncation of the Roman cemetery in Area 2]. On

these occasions overall pre-excavation plans were drawn of the

whole area, irrespective of the relative chronology of the

features exposed.

A site grid was established during the excavation of Area 1,

based upon a single grid line bisecting the warehouse along its

longest north-south axis. The single base line was extended to

the north of the warehouse and located relative to other

buildings and the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ 3180. The

need

was recognized for a grid which could be adapted to the total excavation of the stratigraphic deposits and the absence of retained baulks for the setting of transitory survey points. All

fixed grid points were therefore made within the upstanding brick and masonry walls, at right angles to the original survey line.

A temporary bench mark was established outside the main doors of

the warehouse enabling the relative location of any level within

the building dependant upon the area being excavated. Further temporary datum points were established within the building where

necessary.

The interior of the warehouse was lit by fluorescent tube fittings, but it became apparent during the excavation and recording of Area 1, that this would not be adequate for detailed

archaeological work. A series of 110 volt festoon lighting

batons, connected through a fused stepdown transformer to the 240

volt ring mains supply, provided additional lighting for most areas of the site. These were constructed so as to be portable and thus able to serve each additional area of excavation opened.

The problem of lighting affected the site photography, all routine record shots having to be taken using flash equipment.

This problem was partially overcome by arranging for the

Photographic section of the Museum of London, to make occasional

visits and photograph major site features, including the standing

walls of the building, by using fixed 1000 watt flood lighting.

The difficulties of archaeological excavation within a standing

building coupled with building contractors carrying out unrelated

refurbishment work, presented a potentially haardous site safety

problem. For the most part these were overcome by the contractors

providing adequate notice of any potentially dangerous work,

enabling the archaeological programme to be rescheduled to other

areas. On the rare occasion where such notice was not possible,

or where the refurbishment work involved the whole building,

[e.g the treatment of all the internal timbers by chemical

insecticide], it was necessary to halt the archaeological work.

Weekly site visits were made by representatives of E.St John Holt

and associates the Museum of London safety consultants. Happily

no serious accidents occured during the period of the excavation.

{Area 2.

Area 2 was an unbasemented area of the warehouse, measuring

aspproximately 52 square metres, directly to the north of Areas 1

and 3 and to the west of Area 4. The uppermost 1.50 metres of

ground consolidation was removed by the contractors, under

archaeological supervision, to a level where sealed features

began to show through.

The major logistical problem in this area was that of spoil removal, there being no area within the building where a spoil heap could be located and no direct access to the outside due to the depth of the excavations. By arrangement with the contractors it became possible to use an electric barrow hoist, with an extended jib, to lift spoil from the level of excavation up and outside to skips. The contractors arranged for the installation and maintenance of the barrow hoist and also provided the operating personnel.

The recording of stratified deposits and the standing walls followed the same pattern as established within Area 1 of the site, with the exception of the Roman inhumations uncovered.

All the burials and grave cuts were drawn at a scale of 1:10. The

grave cuts were redrawn, after the removal of the human remains,

at a scale of 1:20, on an overall grave plan. A 1:20 pre-excavation plan was also drawn of the whole cemetery area, essentially to establish levels, but also to record all post-cemetery intrusions. All human remains were recovered from the site according to the conditions detailed in the Home Office license.

Samples were taken of all chalk or lime deposits within graves and of all disarticulated bone within grave backfills. Soil samples from graves were not taken due to the difficulties of regularising the taking of such samples.

Area 3.

Area 3 was an upstanding island of stratigraphy, measuring approximately 25 square metres, located to the east of Area 1.

The major problem in this area concerned the depth of the stratified deposits. After the digging of a foundation pit, during Area 1 of the excavation, deposits were recorded up to 6 metres in depth, of which 4 metres survived below the general level to which the contractors were inserting the new basement floor. These deposits were drawn in a north-south section but not otherwise disturbed, the excavation being limited to the upper two metres, which would otherwise have been removed.

Area 4

After the excavations within the standing building a further area became available when it was decided to insert a basement light through the eastern warehouse wall. This involved the partial excavation of a trench outside the building measuring approximately 10 metres north-south by 2.5 metres east-west, most of which had been disturbed by cellaring to an adjacent, now demolished, building.

Area 5

The southern end of the standing building, measuring approximately 10 metres east-west by 5 metres north-south, had been basemended probably during the nineteenth century. As this basement had reduced the levels of any surviving stratigraphy to that which the developers considered adequate for the refurbishment, little attention was paid to the area during the programme of archaeological investigation. A watching brief was undertaken when a sewer trench and support foundation cut through the basement floor.

The numbering of features.

Due to the limitations of various areas of the site becoming available for archaeological investigation at different times,

certain features were recorded under more than one feature number. For the Level 2 archive, these numbers have been cross referred and a single number given to any single feature. Of the 516 separate context numbers allocated during the period of excavation, approximately one third duplicated other contexts.

The duplicated context numbers and the number under which they are referred to in the Level 3 text are given in appendix A.